Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1824. [NO. 378.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three extensive valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this* land. So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into a proper fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful speculation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27tf.

Committed

To the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM, and when first committed that he belonged to John Kershaw, but now says he belongs to Charles Loyd, near Cheraw Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large bright mulatto.

THO. P. WILLIAMS, *Jaior.*

July 25, 1824.—3t75

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy named BILLY, who says he belongs to Capt. Benton, on Linche's creek, South-Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clinton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John Gouge, both of Kershaw District, South-Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away

THOMAS P WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C.

July 17, 1824.—5 79p

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the *Agricultural Society* of Cumberland, are requested to attend a called meeting to be holden on the Monday evening of the next County Court of Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, at the Town House.

By order of the President,

J SEAWELL, *Sec'ry.*

Fayetteville, Aug. 10, 1824.—2w

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe } SILKS
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool } Hosiery.
black and white Silk } Hosiery.
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, } GLOVES.
Silk, } GLOVES.
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan, } GLOVES.
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
5-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic
6 do bleached do do } Domestic
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, } Domestic
4-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces } Domestic
5-4 do sheetings } Domestic
9-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper } Domestic
Laces and Edgings
Comp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, } WINES.
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *c sks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6d. 8d 10d. 12d, and *20d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

April, 41824 58

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

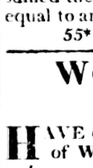
March 31, 1824 56tf

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON Sen.

11th August. 1824.



A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of Augnst, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824.—377p.

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE, } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine } SILKS,
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

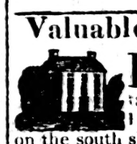
FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs Dubrutz, and Robt. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2mt'79

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the escate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed, I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against JOSEPH SUMMERL, SUMMERL ASSON & Co. or SUMMERL & ASSON, for debts contracted before the 26th February, 1823, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber, legally attested, before the 1st. day of September next, for the purpose of being forwarded to Garret Newkirk, Esq. of Philadelphia, assignee of Jos. Summerl, who will as soon as convenient declare a dividend of the assets in his hands, agreeably to an assignment, made by Jos. Summerl to Garret Newkirk. D. A. DAVIS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 12th, 1824.—3t79.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12 000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber. &c There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. of Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin his agent at this place.

DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C. July 6 1824.—71-ie3wtf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS.

July 24. 1824.—73

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Perkins tax 1 38
360 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 15
400 acres on do do listed by Penelon Trapnel; tax 1 20
120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Stancel; tax 64
100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 44½
374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blanchard, tax 1 19½
160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cutts tax 1 38
70 acres on do listed by Daniel Campbell; tax 1 34½
300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax 96
364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16½
1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40
800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax 5 45
250 acres on Bues' creek, listed by John Morgan tax 80
80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Searcy; tax 1 52
216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Searcy for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69
100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Dushe Shaw, sen.; tax 2 57
160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 46
200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 87
100 acres on do. listed by Elijah Young; tax 32
650 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones; tax 3 20
82 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66
100 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gilbert; tax 32
300 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry M'Kinney; tax 72
730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Senter; tax 7 53
159 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 26
39 acres on do listed by do tax 7
6½ acres, an island in the river listed by do tax 12
25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8
410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Senter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 37½
1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Johnston; tax 4 32
800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56
200 acres on do listed by do Rebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02
221 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71
22½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48
0 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½
1800 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 80
50 acres on Hector's creek, listed by T. Spence for Barna Johnston; tax 48
50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32
100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Truelove; tax 32
100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48
728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beards; tax 7 00
670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephensons'; tax 4 8
100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bateman; tax 1 44½
75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8
197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61
350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter, tax 2 08½
100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax 2 57
105 acres on Ceder creek, listed by Phillip Wright, tax 1 76½
50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Bue, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy tax 5
300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24
200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Bue; tax 64
500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jennet Clark; tax 48
824 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Kenedy; tax 4 88
150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morrison, tax 1 92½
1000 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60
150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 48
200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½
200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arthey tax 32
320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Gee; tax 32
100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29
800 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffie, for Malcom M'Neill; tax 2 12
220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Bue; tax 2 88
150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 19½
440 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King; tax 13 00
320 acres near M'Kay's creek, by do tax 16
200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32
640 acres on Carver's creek, listed by do tax 52
250 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8
300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax 8
250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8
100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river, sted by James King; tax 2 41
2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do ax 2 20
1568 acres on the south prong of Carver's creek, l sted by do tax 1 60
60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05
1470 acres on Cap Fear and Little River, listed by William Avery; tax 5 21
100 acres on Kenny's creek, listed by John Blayock; tax 1 45

JO. HODGES, f r
ALEX. M'KAY late Sh'ff.

July 29, 1824.—6t78

POLITICAL.

"Great things may yet be done,
If we are men, and faithful to our country."

PAYNE'S BRUTUS.

Westmoreland Meeting.—At a meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland county, at Westmoreland Court House, Va. on the 26th of July, 1824, favorable to the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, Col. Somerville, was called to the chair, and George R. Pitts, Esq. appointed Secretary. After some observations from the Chairman, in which he expressed his pleasure at seeing so large and respectable a convention of freeholders, and his regret that circumstances rendered it impossible for their venerable Senator, the Hon. John Taylor, of Caroline, to accept the invitation to attend this meeting although he concurred in believing that the best interests of Virginia and of the United States would be promoted by the success of Mr. Adams; the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:-

Resolved, That we support the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency of the U. States, at the next election. Because we think long experience, as well as integrity and talents, requisite to qualify a man for the chief magistracy of this country; and because during a period of near nine and thirty years, in which Mr. Adams has been in the public service, he has received the confidence of all our Presidents, without giving either of them cause to regret that confidence.

Because we consider all sudden changes in the policy of a government, injurious to the public welfare, and have the strongest reason to believe that the policy of the present administration, which we approve, is that which will be steadily pursued by Mr. Adams, and because we are convinced that there is at this moment "a great, concerted, and formidable opposition to the administration of Mr. Monroe," and in favor of the election of Mr. Crawford.

Because we are satisfied that Mr. Adams' interpretation of the Constitution is a fair, just and conscientious one, and that consequently he will, as chief magistrate, endeavor equally to protect the right of the States from usurpation on the one hand, and those of the general government, from invasion on the other; and because we view his election as intimately connected with the overthrow of an attempt to concentre and consolidate all power into the hands of a few individuals at Washington, and to take the free choice of President out of the hands of the people.

Because the great mass of office-hunters, intriguers, speculators, and monopolists, oppose him from a belief that he will not sweep the present incumbents out of office to make room for them; and because his opinions show him to be the friend of a *proper union* of the agricultural, commercial, navigating, ship-building, and manufacturing interests, and the enemy of all oppressive monopolies.

Because we think it the interest of Virginia to endeavor to conciliate friends in the Northern and Middle States, which she cannot do even by the success of her own candidate, and because we entertain a grateful sense of the kinder dispositions shown to us by the friends of Mr Adams, than those which have been manifested towards us by supporters of most of the other candidates.

Because we think it all important in the present alarming state of the world, that the conduct of America should be steady and unwavering; and because we are convinced that the enemies of human liberty in foreign countries do not wish the success of Mr. Adams, from a conviction that he will not consent to withdraw the shield which our present administration, (in understanding with Great Britain) has magnanimously interposed between their royal schemes and the Republics of South-America.

Because we know Mr. Adams to be the friend of a manly and independent, but at the same time, safe and cautious policy, and we conceive a profound knowledge of our domestic and foreign relations, which we cannot believe Gen. Jackson, from the circumstances of his life, can yet possess, to be necessary in a President; and because, if Mr. Crawford has not been ablefor the last twelve months to attend to the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, are we not justified in apprehending he will not be able to discharge those of the President, and that his election would be actually the election of Mr. Gallatin?

Because we admire the unvarying dignity with which Mr. Adams has deported himself as a candidate for our suffrages, and his manifest resolution to do what is right in discharge of his duty without regard to clamour or popularity—because *his* friends have not sent out emissaries to promote his election, nor sought to build up his reputation by pulling down that of others, but out of the materials which his services and his merits afford; and because we perceive public and private virtues so harmoniously combined in him as to justify the conclusion that his conduct as our chief magistrate would reflect honour on himself and on the nation.

Resolved, That we will support Hancock Eustace, Esq. of Stafford county, who has been nominated by the voters of Lancaster as Elector in this district for Mr. Adams, and that we recommend to our friends in the other districts of the State to complete the electoral ticket.

On the motion of Henry Garnett, Esq. *Resolved*, That Daniel Carmichael, Henry Taylor, Laurence Washington, Dr. Pitts, Samuel Templeman, Col. Nelson, John Graham, Robert Bailey, J. Neale, Thomas Spence, and Robert Beall be appointed a corresponding Committee.

On the motion of Thomas Rowand, Esq. seconded by the unanimous voice of the meeting, *Resolved*, That the Chairman be requested to furnish for publication a copy of the resolutions, and of the address which we have heard—that the Editors of newspapers in Virginia friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, be requested to insert them, and that the same be asked as a favour of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer.

Signed, WM. C. SOMERVILLE, *Chair.*
Geo. R. Pitts, *Secretary.*

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

The following ticket was formed by the nomination of a single individual in each of the districts. It unites at present, as it will probably continue to do, the friends of Adams and Jackson, in a firm opposition to the usurpation of a minority caucus.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—Josiah Crudup, *Wake*—John Giles, *Rowan*—Montfort Stokes, *Wilkes*—Peter Forney, *Lincoln*—Robert Love, *Haywood*—Augustin H. Shepperd, *Stokes*—John M. Morehead, *Guilford*—James Mebane, *Orange*—Walter F. Leake, *Richmond*—Wm. A. Blount, *Beaufort*—Wm. S. Blackledge, *Craven*—Wm. Martin, *Pasquotank*—Wm. Drew, *Halifax*—Wm. B. Lockhart, *Northampton*—Edward B. Dudley, *Wilmington.*

The following ticket is pledged to support the Washington caucus and its candidate.

CAUCUS TICKET—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Meshack Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex. Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H. Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Ruffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, sen. *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho. W. Blackledge, *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—William Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir.*

MR. ADAMS IN OHIO.

Poll Books have been opened for a few days at the public houses in Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of those who chose to enter their names on the Presidential question. The result, as far as received, and communicated to the Editor of the Monitor, at Columbus, is as follows:—

	Adams.	*Clay.*	*Jackson.*
Sheron	170	0	1
Clinton	50	0	0
Harrison	19	8	1
Perry	20	1	0
Washington	2	6	0
Norwich	0	1	0
Montgomery	5	2	0
Delaware Co.	12	0	0
Total	278	13	2

It is denied argumentatively that the friends of Mr. Crawford in the Senate of the United States opposed the convention with Great Britain respecting the Slave Trade, from hostility to Mr. Adams as a candidate for the Presidency. With respect to the fact, it has been stated where it was *known*—in the highest quarter; and we can add, from personal information, that a number, of the most respectable and sagacious members of Congress were convinced of it. *Two* friends of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Lowrie, did, indeed, vote for the ratification of the Convention; and *one* friend of Mr. Adams voted in the negative. But these circumstances do not disprove the allegation that the opposition of nearly *the whole* of Mr. Crawford's friends proceeded from the motive above mentioned. The consideration that only two among them could come to the point of countenancing the convention is rather confirmatory. The rest may be supposed to have understood each other, and were unable to resist the opportunity of prosecuting the *caucus*-enterprise. As for Mr. Lowrie, his situation with regard to Pennsylvania was already invidious enough, and he could not venture to join in the attempt to destroy an arrangement tending to the extinction of the African Slave Trade, so odious to his constituents. Credit is due to Mr. Barbour for his manly self-denial and humane sensibility. Why is it that the convention is now attacked and Mr. Adams accused of having improperly conceded the right of search, only in the newspapers devoted to the interests of Mr. Crawford and the caucus-cause?—*Nat. Gaz.*

At the election in Newbern, a poll was opened for the Presidential Candidates. No previous intimation having been given of an intention to try this question, a number of the citizens (more than 100) did not vote; of these, not more than 20 are supposed to be friendly to the caucus candidate. The votes taken were

For ANDREW JACKSON, 104
JOHN Q. ADAMS, 91
W. H. CRAWFORD, 16

Alabama.—We have several letters from this State speaking in the most confident terms, that its vote will be given to Mr. Adams. They say, that the change in his favour is gradual but certain—that his friends there are less *noisy* than those of other candidates, but more judicious, and that they will "eventually be more efficient."—We have information of the same character from Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana.—*N. Jour.*

Mr. Crawford is very strong in N. Jersey. A public notice was given requesting a meeting of the friends of Mr CRAWFORD, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Saturday the 26th June. A most ludicrous account of the meeting is published, by which it appears, that but *one* individual attended, a Mr. Ezekiel D——, who acted as *Chairman* and *Secretary*. He addressed the *meeting* in a very grave manner, as the account goes, in favor of the "regularly nominated candidate by the caucus," and offered sundry resolutions which were *unanimously* adopted. Ezekiel D——, esq. was then nominated as a candidate for elector to be supported by the *meeting*," and thus ended the farce. *Balt. Pat.*

Adams in Virginia.—We are very much indebted to the *friends* of J. Q. A. for their communication from *Wythe C. H.* Such local notices are very interesting at this time *The friends of Mr. Adams in Virginia, are ten times more numerous, probably than they think themselves.* Let his partizans from every county, follow the example of his friends in *Wythe*, and make us acquainted with what they *feel* and *do* in behalf of our common favorite—addressing their communications either to this office, or Mr. Leroy Anderson Secretary to the late *Adams Meeting* in this City. *[Richmond Constitutional Whig.*

POPULAR RIGHTS.

"A minority caucus, and the sacrifice of popular rights in New York. Whoever thinks that a President is to be made, or that any thing is to be gained in the American confederacy by obtaining thirty-six votes in this way, knows little of human nature, and less of the peculiarities of the American people."

The People.—It behoves the people to look well to themselves. The movement at New York, and the principles on which it is avowedly bottomed, call upon the people throughout the United States, to take care of the commonwealth.

In our paper of Wednesday, we suggested that the intrigue of the oligarchy at New York, in withholding from the people the right of suffrage for the next President of the United States, announced by the clearest implication, their concurrence in the execrable heresy, *the people are their own worst enemies, and are not to be trusted with the exercise of power.* We little expected, that what we had stated as merely matter of inference from their conduct, would have been so soon openly avowed. Yet, in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. we have an article, selected from the Mohawk Sentinel, in which the ground is boldly and openly taken, that "the people are sometimes their own worst enemies," and that power ought to be delegated to them with caution.

When such a paper as the National Intelligencer can select and propagate such doctrines as these, we ask if it be not time for the people to look to themselves, and to take care of the Republic. We defy the National Intelligencer, and its associated presses, to produce from the old files of the federal newspapers, in the darkest days of terror, doctrines more boldly aristocratic than these. What principles could the friends of monarchy in '99, or even the Holy Alliance of the present age, urge, that would be more at war with the principles of republican government, more monarchical, more despotic, than the principle here avowed, without disguise, *that the people are their own worst enemies, and are not to be trusted with the exercise of political power?* Yet such are the doctrines which the *National Intelligencer* selects, preaches, and propagates! And it denounces, all papers as *Ultras* which will not co-operate with them in the dissemination of these heresies.

That the people are the source of all power; that all power is consequently delegated *by* them, and not *to* them; and that government can be no otherwise safely exercised than by the people, we had always taken to be republican axioms. But it seems we were mistaken. These doctrines are superannuated; they are *ultra* doctrines, which are to be *put down* by the Intelligencer and its coadjutors; and their candidate for the Presidency is to rise to office, not by the power of the people, but upon the ruins of their power! *People of the United States, take care of yourselves!* And LOOK WELL TO THE REPUBLICK.—*Nat. Journal.*

Exclusive Republicanism.—The Raleigh Register "congratulates its friends every where, on the firm and enlightened stand taken by the Senate of New York." What was this firm and *enlightened* stand? Why, the withholding from the people of that state the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—A fine cause of congratulation, truly, for those who are continually boasting of their republicanism! According to the creed of these *republican* Editors, then, those only are to be considered *enlightened*, who are willing to trample under foot the rights of their fellow citizens. *We are no longer astonished that the abuses of the Caucus system should have advocates in this country.—Star.*

In Caswell county, we are told by the editor of the Milton Gazette, Mr. Crawford will not lose 100 votes. Of the state of public opinion in that county, the editor of the Gazette should possess better information than we; but we were told the other day, by a respectable inhabitant of that county, that in his neighbourhood, *though thinly inhabited, he knew of least twenty that would vote against Mr. Crawford.—Hills. Rec.*

Canandaigua, (N. Y) Aug. 13, 1824.

We have to-day, had a specimen of the public feeling in this part of the country, respecting the conduct of the Senate at their late session. On entering the common in Waterloo, the first object that attracted our attention, was two men swinging from a gallows, approaching nearer, we found them labelled Flagg and Green. On the arrival of the stage here, last evening, it was no sooner known that it contained Redfield and other of the seventeen, than the bells commenced tolling, and in 10 minutes, some hundreds were assembled. Mr. R. thought it prudent to clear out. The people, however, soon pursued, and after serenading him at his lodgings, (about 3 miles from this) they burnt him in effigy before the house. It is said, most of the members from this part of the state, have taken the canal, to avoid the villages. I understand, however, the Rochester boys are prepared to give them a suitable reception on their arrival there.

"P. S. Batavia. A few more specimens of public indignation. At Leroy, Mr. Redfield's own village, he was burned yesterday, in great style. Indeed, I do not believe an individual in this district, dare to advocate the conduct of the Senate."

From the Indiana Leger.

Every day gives additional evidence of the rising popularity of Mr. Adams and increases the certainty of his being elected, without the intervention of the house of representatives. Accounts of public meetings *crowd upon me so fast that it is impossible to give the whole of their proceedings.*

OHIO.—A meeting of citizens friendly to Mr. Adams was recently held in Columbus, capital of Ohio, at which resolutions were passed recommending him as the most worthy candidate for the Presidency. The meeting it appears was convened in ten hours notice, and while the U. S. Court was sitting, which Mr. Clay was attending.—The meeting consisted of 127 persons, as ascertained by tellers, three fourths of whom were farmers, who left their harvest to attend the meeting. This, remarks an Ohio paper, evinces an ardor in favor of Mr. Adams highly auspicious.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ashtabula, (Ohio) on the 12th ult. convened by general request, for the purpose of mutually expressing their feelings on the subject of the next presidential election, Elias Clark was called to the chair, and Matthew Hubbard chosen secretary.

The result of the votes for president was as follows:

John Q. Adams,	82
Henry Clay,	4
Andrew Jackson,	2
John C. Calhoun,	1

From the Miami Republican, published at Drayton.

"In truth the friends of Mr. Adams are much more numerous in Ohio than we expected. *His supporters are not among the boasting boisterous part of the population;* consequently in the noise and clamour which has been made his strength has not been fairly represented. However, as the election approaches, they are beginning to speak of their preference, and they are found among that sober, reflecting part of the community whose opinions and arguments will not be without their due influence. We do not mean to deceive ourselves with regard to the prospect of Mr. Adams, in the state of Ohio, nor do we think we are deceived when we state with sincerity and confidence our firm belief that he will receive the support of this state."

New-York.—At a convention of republican delegates from the several wards and towns in the city and county of Albany, convened at the town of Bethlehem, on the 14th instant.

Resolved, That the Senate of this state, by again putting at defiance the well known will of the people, in refusing to pass or to consider the electoral law, have been guilty of a high handed attempt to subvert our republican institutions and to prostrate the power of a great state at the feet of lawless ambition.

Resolved, That the man who aspires to office and dare not trust himself in the hands of the people, is unworthy of confidence and undeserving of power.

Resolved, That the friends of Wm. H. Crawford, by opposing the passage of the electoral law, have given evidence that they do not consider him as the favorite of the people of this state, and evinced that they are determined to obtain that by force to which they are not entitled by right.

Resolved, That Samuel Young, by his collusory compact with the friends of Wm. H. Crawford to receive their support in turn has forfeited all claim to the support of those who maintain that all power emanates from, and can be most safely deposited with the people.

The friends of Mr. Crawford declare that the people of New-York are for him—If this is true, why do they object to the change of the law, and to make the people, instead of the Legislature the Electors. They profess to be obedient to the majority. If Mr. Crawford have a majority the change can be attended with no injury to him—if he have not, it will not be pretended we suppose, that he ought to receive the votes of the State. This is the dilemma presented to the Crawfordites in New York—take which horn they please, and they are tossed to the clouds. We trust in God, that the *people* will, now, and forever, prevail against all their enemies.—*Whig.*

Much ridicule has been thrown upon those expressions of popular opinion, upon the subject of the presidential candidates, which have been made at the accidental meetings of travellers, in steam boats, and by grand juries, &c. But a more effectual mode of ascertaining correctly the public feeling, could not be devised. *People brought thus together, are generally, for the most part, neither office-seekers nor office-holders.* Nor are they kept continually under the whip, or upon the political *tread mill* of King Caucus. On Wednesday the 11th inst. while on their way to Albany, the gentlemen passengers on board the Chancellor Livingston, proceeded regularly to ballot for a President, and the result was as follows—every gentleman voting, and the names of all the candidates being spread before them: Adams, 38; Jackson, 26; Clay, 6; Crawford, 0!!—Total 70.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Providence, (R. Island,) July 17, 1824.

"The cause of Mr. ADAMS in this state is beyond all doubt not only safe, but triumphantly so, as well as in all the New England States. We have had several Crawford Missionaries amongst us, one of which is Mr. EARLY, Post Master of Savannah; he was here a few days, and assembled around him a few choice spirits, such as Jonathan Russell and Laban Wheaton, of Massachusetts, and John R. Waterman and others of this state. They held several private and confidential meetings, and no doubt imagine they have settled the destiny of Mr. Adams in this state, but my friend I do assure you, they will be disappointed, the yeomanry of this state, are a virtuous, enlightened and independent set of men as ever existed on earth, and will crush at once an aristocracy ready to barter the best interests of the state for private purposes, and to gratify office holders and office seekers. I again and again repeat the vote of R. Island to a certainty will be for J. Q. ADAMS by an overwhelming majority."

INTELLIGENCE.

DESCRIPTION OF LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Patriot, from a friend who has visited "the Nation's Guest."

The General is now about 67 years old, and must have been blessed with a good constitution to have borne so well his severe and long confinement and the sufferings incident to a change of fortune. His mind appears to have been but little impaired, and retains much of its original vigour and vivacity—his memory is very retentive; he seldom forgets a face with which he is once familiar, and he enters into the details of the war of our revolution with great accuracy. He is of fine portly figure, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has strong and full features, prominent eye and eye brows, but his fine forehead is somewhat concealed by a wig—his manner is graceful and dignified; and he very soon puts all in his company perfectly at their ease. There is always great mildness in his countenance which in conversation is brightened by a smile which carries with it evidence that it proceeds from the heart. He speaks the English language with fluency, and when animated with eloquence his pronunciation alone betraying that he is by birth a Frenchman. He is lame, but not so much so as to impede his progress as he walks tolerably fast, and gets into his carriage without assistance—his dress is that of the plainest citizen. I have never seen him in his uniform, and have understood he does not wear it now—but I cannot describe his countenance; when he is interested in conversation it is then the physiognomist will exclaim, here is the good as well as the great man—here is the virtuous citizen and the gallant soldier. He loves the people of the United States, and well does he deserve their love.

General LA FAYETTE received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, at Harvard University, in 1784, when he made his last tour in the United States; he received the same honor from Princeton College. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and likewise of the American Philosophical Society.

Extract of a letter from a Bostonian, to his friend in Boston.

"I have just returned in the steam boat from Staten Island, and take the earliest opportunity of informing you of the arrival of La Fayette. He is at the house of Vice President Tompkins. I have been introduced to him, and was really delighted with his affability. His dress is a blue coat, yellow vest, and black pantaloons, which come down over his shoes so low as to hide his stockings—he is lame in his left leg, and walks upon the side of his foot. He is, I should think, over six feet high, stoops a little—of sandy complexion—speaks broken English, and has the appearance of a Frenchman both in looks and politeness.

He is excessively fond of pleasantry. I will relate one circumstance which will amuse you. Mr. Tompkins introduced several gentlemen, and among them Mr. *Noah*, of the National Advocate—the latter as follows: "*This is Mr. Noah, the Prince Regent of New York.*" The General understood the quiz and laughed heartily.

"During my conversation with the General, he spoke in the highest terms of Boston and its vicinity. The committee requested him to stay at the Island until Tuesday, but his answer was, "I cannot, for I wish to be in Boston, that I may visit Cambridge on Commencement day, where I shall meet many of my old friends. You know my attachment to you ALL: I am heartily glad to see you—but must make a visit immediately to Boston, and will return again." You cannot think how disappointed the gentlemen of the committee appeared to be—all making calculations when Commencement would take place at Cambridge. I assure you, it gratified me much to hear him speak so affectionately of old Boston—His son, George Washington, looks to be about 45 years old—there is nothing very prepossessing in his appearance: but I think the good ladies of your city may be pleased with him notwithstanding.

"The General shakes hands, cordially with every person that is introduced to him—*and I hope the committee in your city will arrange matters that every decent citizen may pay his respects to him, poor as well as rich.*"

Extract of a letter from a young Lady, now in Greenwich, Conn. to her friend in New-York, dated Aug. 20, evening.

"The news that the General La Fayette was to pass through this town to-day, was received yesterday afternoon. Nothing, however, was done, and I began to fear that old Connecticut would disgrace itself; but this morning the spirit of '76 appeared to animate all ranks and descriptions. Orders were given for the troops to proceed to Byram and escort the General to Norwalk, where, it was understood, the New Haven troop would be in waiting. Fortunately, it entered into the heads of a few, that an arch, erected over Putnam's Hill, would have a fine effect. A number of ladies volunteered their services in erecting and adorning it; and the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who was himself a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, was requested to write a short inscription. The inscription, which was hung in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of sweet briar and roses, was as follows:—"This arch, on the hill rendered memorable by the brave General Putnam, is erected in honor of the illustrious and General La Fayette—the early and distinguished champion of American liberty, and the tried friend of Washington." The arch was very tastefully enwreathed, and from its top waved the flag which the regiment of this place carried in the battle of White Plains.

waiting till nearly 5 o'clock, our
laden'd with the sound of their
The cannon, which had been
sent on, fired, the church bell
incessant peal, and hundreds of specta-
both sexes, stationed on and about
welcomed the General with loud
and waiving of hats and handker-
When the General arrived at
Hotel (within 40 rods of the arch,)
dismounted, and was there introduced
venerable Dr. Lewis, who took
by the hand, (and as near as I can re-
addressed him as follows:
SIR: With the millions of America,
come you to this land of freedom, and
like that God has spared my life to
that veteran General, who so eminent-
distinguished himself in procuring her
ties."

The General then advanced to the
supported by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, and
the present Minister of the Parish.
inscription was read to him by the
He appeared much pleased and af-
advanced a few steps, and bowed to
gentlemen who were stationed on one
of the hill, turned to the ladies on the
side, and said—"*My friends, I am much obliged to you for the attention you have paid to me, and feel happy to find myself among you.*"

He then walked down the hill, took his riage, and proceeded on his journey, pecting to lodge at Norwalk, or Bridge- to-night. *On parting with him, Dr. Lewis said,* "*Sir, America loves you.*" *And,* *said the General,* "*I truly love America.*"

The following are the toasts drank at dinner in New-York on Monday the 16th

By the General—The City of New York. may all the nations who resort to this flourishing place, reflect on the blessings a free constitution, and the dignity of a self-governed people.

By Maj. Gen. Morton—This day. It has been consecrated to the finest and best feelings of the human heart—to National gratitude, individual respect, esteem and love.

By Colonel Ogden, of New Jersey—General La Fayette. His sun rose in glo—its meridian shone in splendor—and its setting orb now fills with gladness and gra- titude the hearts of ten millions of people beneath these western skies.

By Maj. P. S. Duponceau, of Philadel- phia.—All the associations and recollec- tions connected with this glorious occasion.

By Ald. Burtsel—The memory of Na- poleon.

By Col. Platt—The memory of Major General Alexander M'Dougal, the first pa- triot, statesman and soldier in the state of New York.

By Capt. Allyn, of the ship Cadmus—George Washington La Fayette. May the son equal the father in his adherence to the principles of liberty, as he does in amia- bleness of character.

By Dr. J. H. Hayward—Those who so nobly won for us our independence, and those who have so nobly shown to-day that we know how to value it.

By Mr. Peugnet—The Liberty of France.

By Mr. Lavaseur—To all those who in every country were foremost in sacrificing their lives in the cause of liberty.

By Mr. Milhau—The increasing pros- perity of the city of New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1824.

UNION OR DISUNION.

We have received an important article from Cabarrus county, which shall have place in our next. It puts the question, *shall the friends of Mr. Adams run a separate ticket?*

These are trying times, and it becomes us all to proceed with the utmost caution. We believe that Mr. Adams is in reality stronger in this state than any other candidate; and that by the day of election he would obtain a majority of votes in N. Carolina; we believe furthermore that Mr. Crawford will not obtain the majority in a single county.

But let us be prudent, let us not waste our strength; let us be satisfied that the friends of Mr. Adams are not to be allowed their rights before we proceed to extremities. *Sure as we might be of success, let us make assurance doubly sure;* let us give our vote so as to produce the greatest effect; let us leave no room for the triumph of the caucus and its candidate; let us, in short, have *the consolation that we have adhered to principles rather than men.*

On this subject our friends in the state, and at a distance may rest satisfied; all others may be assured that they will not profit by our divisions. A week or two will give us satisfactory intelligence to dissipate the fears of our friends and the hopes of our antagonists.

ILLINOIS.—The General Election took place in this State on the first Monday in August. The returns which we have seen satisfy us that DANIEL P. COOK is re-elected the Representative from that State in Congress by a large majority over SHADRACK BOND who opposed him.

The important question of *Convention* or *No Convention* for revising the Constitution of the State, with a view, principally, to admitting the introduction of Slaves into the State, has, we are happy to learn, been decided in the Negative by the People, after as full and free a discussion as perhaps ever was had, among any People, on any subject.—*Int.*

The National Guest.—As we were not so explicit as we meant to be in our last, we improve our opportunity to be more particular in our present number. The General proceeded to Boston with an expedition which at first sight seemed to indicate that he would make but a short stay in this country; and although the circumstance is since explained by his wish to be in Boston at Commencement, the idea that he might leave us at an early day led to the expression of our regret.

We repeat it, Gen. La Fayette has known enough of the storms and troubles of life; he has braved the scaffold and endured the dungeon in the cause of liberty; and if ever a relic in that cause deserved to be cherished with religious veneration, the citizens of America should do all in their power to brighten the descending sun of the gallant and noble La Fayette.

We know they are ready to do it; they will spare no expense; they will neglect nothing which can render his residence in America agreeable; but we postpone the full expression of our views till a more suitable occasion. In a future number we shall take good care to be heard and understood.

Deserters from Republicanism.—We recommend to the attention of our readers the advertisement in our paper from the office of the National Journal. Those who have been accustomed to read the Intelligencer would do well to read the Journal also. By a little comparison of the two, it will be easy to tell which maintains the old republican doctrines. We do not mean to express our opinion at this time, but we know perfectly well what will be the opinion of every one who institutes a fair comparison.

We do not wish to give a bad name, and especially when it is to affect the pockets and the character of men; but we advise all who can conveniently do it to read the National Intelligencer and Raleigh Register, and some good paper opposed to them. *There is a desertion somewhere from republican principles, and we call upon all to read and judge for themselves.*

La Fayette.—It is highly gratifying to see that "The Guest of the Nation" is received in better style than any Guest ever was before him. It is well. Let us give full vent to the overflowing of our hearts; It will be productive of the most important results; He entered Boston, Tuesday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, and was escorted by an immense multitude to the Senate Chamber, where the Governor and Council were assembled to receive and welcome him. It was near one before the rear of the procession reached the common.

As might be expected during the dog days, when from a variety of causes, there is some tendency to spleen, this establishment has both within and out of doors met with several ill advised attacks which were not considered worthy our notice.

We look for such things now and then, as naturally as a planter does for a refreshing shower of rain; they are altogether harmless, and as soon as they have passed, show us the clear, bright and sunny sky of good nature.

We suppose it must be an evidence of our growing popularity when we receive a good share of this attention; for there are always a multitude who have no other hope of consequence than to hang upon the skirts of some one who is able to keep them above water.

We are in the habit of regarding these little assaults as the earnest petitions of sundry gentlemen to be brought before the public; and we acknowledge that seeing we have deigned to speak at length of flies, musquetoes, gallinippers, and other vexatious insects, there appears to be some reason in their communications; but, however, well disposed we may be towards them, while the order of the day is "*the state of the Nation,*" we cannot persuade ourselves that we ought to lend a hand to bring these busy gentlemen into notice. If a finger will do, let them take what we give; we hope it will satisfy them, for drowning men are often eager to catch at straws.

The Sea Serpent has made his appearance for the season off Plum Island Beach and the eastern coast. We presume he is holding political communications with some of the veterans in the eastern section.

PATRIOTIC FEELING.—The New York Statesman observes, "on Friday we were told that GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, sent an order to Mr. Hurley, who presented the hat to his illustrious father, to furnish one for him. The order was promptly complied with, but Mr. Hurley refused to take payment, observing that all the hats he could supply to the LA FAYETTE family, WERE PAID FOR FORTY YEARS AGO."

FOR THE SARALINA OBSERVER.

I have been much pleased to learn that it is in contemplation by some enterprizing gentlemen of this town to establish a "Commercial Reading Room" An institution of this nature has long been a desideratum among our mercantile fellow citizens and the benefits that will unquestionably result from it, cannot but be appreciated by every man of common understanding. Our little town is well provided with other institutions that do credit to the public spirit and liberality of its inhabitants. We have with a population of only 4000, 3 Banks, 3 Churches, and a Printing Office, and nothing is now wanting but a reading and news room to place us before a footing with any place of the same size in the country. Several attempts have been heretofore made to supply this our only deficiency, in various forms and have failed, from what cause it is difficult to conjecture—perhaps from *too much* having been attempted. The present plan appears to be well calculated to ensure success, being intended *solely* for the accommodation of merchants and tradesmen offering to them at a trifling expense, a means of acquiring all the information relative to their business that the press can furnish. From the proposals in the hands of Mr. Norment, it appears nothing more is at present intended than to provide for the convenience of merchants, a room, where all the newspapers printed in the union are to be kept, and also such other periodical publications as will be useful to merchants, and those only. The design is certainly good and creditable to its undertakers, and it is to be hoped that it may meet with all the encouragement it merits.

A MERCHANT.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Columbus	Thomas Frink	Luke R. Simmons
		Richard Wooten
Greene	Jesse Speight	Richard Harper
		Charles Edwards
Haywood	Thomas Love	James R. Love
Rutherford	William Greene	Ninian Edmonston
		General Carson
Montgomery	James Legrand	James Graham
		John Dargan
Gates	Abraham Harrell	John Culpeper, jun.
		John Walton
		W. W. Stedman
Brunswick	J. C. Baker	Alfred Moore
		Jacob Leonard
Sampson	Thomas Boykin	John Crumpler
		Col. Underwood

The county of Westmoreland in Virginia, whose resolutions in favor of Mr. Adams we this day insert, has furnished THREE out of the five American Presidents. Gen. Washington and Col. Monroe were born in Westmoreland, and Mr. Madison at Port Conway, before it was separated from Westmoreland. The sentiments of this county ought to be received as correct; and the county itself considered the "*head quarters of good principles.*"

The same meeting gave an able address to the public, which occupies six or eight columns; but we hope to find room for it before long.

We have also on hand a satisfactory explanation of the vote of Mr. Adams upon the embargo; but we do not know that the nature of the discussion in this state has as yet required it. We would express our thanks to the friend who sent it, as it will undoubtedly come in play.

DIED,

On Thursday the 19th ult. of the consumption, Miss Eliza Gilmore, daughter of the late Thomas Gilmore, aged 17 years.

It is with unfeigned regret we record the death of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, who departed this life, at his seat in that county, on Saturday evening last July 26. During a long and useful life, Col. T. had filled various important public offices with credit to himself and benefit to his country—and was alike distinguished as a lawyer, statesman and agriculturalist. He was a Senator in Congress from Virginia at the time of his death.

In Franklin county, Missouri; on the night of the 5th July, JOSEPH JONES MONROE, Esq. (brother of the President of the United States)

On Saturday, July 21st. after a long indisposition, Dr. WM. FOUSHEE, Senr. of Richmond—perhaps the oldest inhabitant of that city—a most accomplished Physician—*the Post-Master of Richmond*—beloved and respected in a high degree by all who knew him. He was in the 75th year of his age.

At his residence in Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Geo. on the 3d of August, Stephen Upson, a member of the bar, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College, in the 40th year of his age. Possessed of a mind and habits which would have rendered him eminent in any situation of life or in any country, he read law in the office of Secretary of the Treasury and rose without the aid of property or relative to the possession of a large fortune.

Departed this life, at his residence in Rockingham county, on the 6th July of an apoplexy, Col. Nathaniel Scales, aged 66 years. For a number of years he represented his county in both branches of the State Legislature, where, on all occasions he manifested the utmost zeal to support the change that took place in 1801.

At York, Upper Canada, on the 29th of July, the Hon. THOMAS SCOTT, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

On the 14th July of apoplexy, while on a visit to S. Carolina, John R. Golding, Esq. of Athens, formerly Professor of Languages in Franklin College.

NATIONAL

Government Journal,

AND

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication which is devoted *exclusively* to the compilation of *Official Documents, State Papers,* &c. is issued once in each week; (or oftener if necessary,) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy;
And, generally, such other official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume commenced with the last session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Betsey, Wales, from Havanna, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schooner Velocity, Simmons, from Charleston, to J. Ripley, jr.

Schr. Cent, Mayo, from Charleston.

Schr. Leander, Alden, from Charleston via Georgetown.

CLEARED,

Schr. Velocity, Simmons, for Boston, by J. Ripley, jr.

Sloop Vigilant, Palmer, for Boston.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qu'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	38
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4½	
Superfine,	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	7	8
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	25	30
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	9	9½
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	80	90
Turks Island, }	do	80	90
St. Ubes, &c. }	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	80	85
Whiskey,	gallon.	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by the last arrivals from New-York, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

STUART BIRDSALL & CO.

September 1; 1824.—79.

Treasury Department,

August 26, 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the proprietors of the Deferred Six per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of said stock.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

5t—382 *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FOR RENT.

TWO convenient Stores, with cellars underneath, in the Brick Row, North side of Hay street.

A dwelling House and Lot, south side of Person street, near Mr. Saml. Pearce's dwelling, on this lot there is also a small Store House fronting the street, and near the Flour Warehouse.

One vacant lot on Mumford street, under good fence.

One do. do. east side of Winslow street.

One do. do. near the intended canal basin.

The vacant lots will be leased for a term of years, should the applicants prefer leasing.

The whole, or any part of the above which may not be disposed of previous to the 20th inst. will on that day, precisely at 12 o'clock A. M. be offered at Auction under the Town House.

HENRY W. AYER *Agent for the owners,*

Fayetteville Sep. 1st 1824.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks,

and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence.

THO. STROBB.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers to rent, his large BRICK STORE in Fayetteville on Hay Street, with a good Warehouse to each Store. The rent will be low, suitable to the times.

For terms apply to

DAVID SMITH.

August 27th, 1824.—378tf.

TO RENT.

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch on Person Street

For terms, apply to

C. T. HAIGH.

August 31st, 1824.—4t81.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, Little River, which will of its own operation, make shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for laying, being all of the same length, width and thickness, perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true taper from butt to point, without injuring the wood in the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to satisfy themselves by demonstration, can, by calling at said Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, and not at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility in making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the lumber it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse, steam or water, requiring power equal to the draft of half a ton. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,

Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Merchant, Fayetteville.—378tf.

Richmond, Va. August 4, 1824.

THOSE who have undertaken the collection of accounts for me, are requested to return all that remain in their hands (except such as have been put in suit) and take in their receipts and account for, and pay the nett proceeds of what money they have collected. Each delinquent has had a copy of his account forwarded to him by mail several months since; and such as have not remitted their balance; nor even acknowledged the receipt of his account, and having been informed by several postmasters that my letters to delinquent subscribers are no longer taken out of the Post Office, it is useless for me to address any more to them by mail: Each delinquent therefore, will, I trust, excuse me, if I should, through some other channel than the Post Offices, afford him an opportunity of seeing a statement of his account and the balance due me, which will save the expence of postage.

AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

78

The printers in North and South Carolina and Georgia, will please to give the above one or two insertions.

NEW BOOKS.

SPANISH Daughter—Irving's Orations
Life of the Rev. Dr. Scott
Elizabeth French—Matthew Wald
Decision, Religion must be all or nothing
Perrin's Fables—Bean's Family Worship
Goldsmith's Poems—Campbell's ditto
Thompson's Season—Cook's Oracle
Burder's Sermons for children
Profession is not principle, or the name of Christian is not Christianity—Erskine on Faith
Ayah and Lady, Tid Rei, or a Chorus to the Times
Saratoga, 2 vols—Songs by the Way
Redwood, 2 vols—Sayings and Doings
System of Short Hand
Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words
Parry's second voyage—Strangers Grove,

Together with a great variety of School Books, and a general assortment of Theological, Medical, Scientific, Law & Blank Books—Stationary, &c. &c.

J. HADDOCK.

August 25, 1824.—2t 78.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 26, 1824.—76tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	-	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000		6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday,* the 25th day of *November,* or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Grusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Library of St. John's Church.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the Vestry Room, is kept open for the present from 8 to 10 o'clock, (or during Sunday School hours,) every Sabbath for the delivery and return of Books belonging to the above institution. Donations in Books and Periodical Works, are respectfully solicited. JOHN H. NORMENT, *Librarian.*

August 25, 1824.—3t 79.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

WHEN YOUTH SHALL FADE.

And midst that friendly circle now,
I mark a youth with open brow,
And thoughtful blue eyes beaming mild,
And temples wreath'd with clusters wild
Of light brown hair. The pensive grace
Upon his features, seems the trace
Of thought more tender and refin'd
Than dawns upon the vulgar mind.
But oft across his blooming cheek
Flushes a quick and hectic streak,
Like that which in an Indian sky,
Though cloudless, tells of danger nigh!
Ah me! it comes with quivering start,
Like the dim shadow of the dart,
Foredoom'd to strike from life and fame
The latest of a gentle name. PRINGLE.

M. DE LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette is now sixty-seven years old. He was born in Auvergne, a province of France, in 1757. At the age of 19, shortly after his marriage to the daughter of the Duke de Noailles, he embarked from Bordeaux for America—the embarkation took place early in April, in a vessel which La Fayette provided at his own expense.

The ship arrived at Charleston, S. C. in the early part of June; but La Fayette first set foot upon American soil at a small island in South-Carolina, and found his way to the house of Col. Huger, a patriot, who lost his life afterwards in the defence of Charleston. Francis K. Huger, the son of Col. Huger, was at this time about four years old, but subsequently, in 1794, engaged in the attempt for the freedom of La Fayette.

La Fayette immediately entered our army as a volunteer, and on the 31st of July following, was appointed by Congress a Major-General. He was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine; and on the 25th of November following, defeated a corps of Hessians with an inferior force.

In 1779 he returned to France used his influence with the government, and returning in 1780, landed at Boston with large reinforcements. The ensuing year, (1781) he was ordered to the South with a separate and independent command; whose wants were such during the campaign that he paid 10,000 dollars for them from his private purse at a single time.

In 1784, he left the U. States and was received in the most enthusiastic manner in France: he was elected by his native province to the States General in 1789, and came forward in that body with his celebrated declaration of the Rights of Man. He was elected President of the Assembly, and his popularity continued to increase; in 1790 he was made General in Chief of the National Guards in France, but in 1791 became the object of suspicion. In 1792 he was entrusted with the command of the Army of the Centre near Ardennes. He was deprived of his command after the massacre of the Swiss Guards, and the humiliation of the King on the 10th of August.

A price was fixed upon his head, and he left the country. Arrested in Germany, he was confined for a year in Magdeburgh by the order of the King of Prussia; and then transferred to the dungeon of Olmutz, subject to the orders of the Emperor of Austria. Dr. Bollman and Francis K. Huger attempted to effect his escape; but in vain; and the General with his wife and his two daughters, Virginia and Carolina, remained in confinement till 1797, when he was set at liberty at the request of Generals Washington and Bonaparte.

He lived privately at Hamburgh until the overthrow of the Directory, when he retired to his estate in France. After the first abdication of Bonaparte he was chosen a Deputy; and on the final restoration of the Bourbons he was again elected from La Sarthe in spite of ministerial influence. He was kept out of the Assembly at the late election and has leisure to visit us. He embarked from Havre, July 13th, 1824, arrived in N. York harbor August 15th, and set out for Boston, August 20th.

He is not very wealthy: heir to a princely fortune, and descended from an illustrious line of ancestors, he has freely offered property and the honors of office as a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty.

Observe in the following accounts how he is treated by the agents of the French government—how honored by impartial writers and by the American people.

Character of Fayette by Madame De Stael.

"M. de La Fayette, having fought, from his earliest manhood, for the cause of America, imbibed betimes the principles of liberty, on which the government of the United States is founded. Enjoying youth, riches, nobility, and the affections of his countrymen—he tore himself, at the age of nineteen, from his native land, and went to aid in establishing, in the new world, that liberty, by devotion to which his whole life has been characterised.

Had he been born in the United States, his conduct would have been like Washington's. The same enthusiasm, the same constancy of opinion, distinguished both of these generous advocates of liberty. If Gen. Washington had been, as M. de La Fayette was, Chief of the National Guard of Paris, perhaps even he might also have been compelled to yield to circumstances. No vanity of rank ever entered the head of M. de La Fayette.

Authority the effect of which is so great in France, had no influence over him; the desire of pleasing the saloons, did not in the least restrain his thoughts: he sacrificed his whole fortune in support of his opinions, with the most magnanimous indifference. In the prison of Olmutz, as on the pinnacle of reputation, he was equally firm in his attachment to the same principles.

Indeed, he is a man whose manner of seeing and of acting is altogether unexceptionable. *Whoever has observed him, may calculate before hand, with confidence, what he will do in every emergency.*

The animosities which have been indulged against him, *have never soured his temper, or disturbed his equanimity*, but at the same time, nothing has ever restrained his opinions, and *his confidence in the triumph of liberty is the same as that of a pious man in the life to come.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. August 18th.

Fayette's departure from France.—By the Don Quixotte, which arrived here yesterday, we received the following account, from an eye-witness, of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the Cadmus. How mean—contemptibly mean—were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran, and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the Police. And what a proud contrast do the events of the present week in New-York afford, when compared to the former. In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed to quit the country of his birth, and for which he has so often bled, only amid contumely and insult, because through evil and through good report he has shown himself the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection, gratitude and esteem!

"As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2, P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet Monsieur La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbour, intended also paying that compliment to the General; but the Sans Prefet notified the Consul, *that the Americans must not do so.*

"The road for two miles out of town, continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening.—Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patrols of soldiers, police-men and gens-d'armes, marched about and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past 10, the General arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horseback, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gens-d'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was asked if it was the Marquis de La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was General La Fayette the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen, *on his honor*, that if they would go to the Poste de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the General proceeded to the house of Mr. Philippon, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him.—In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the Police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the General. However, in this, their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gen-d'arm and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the General and his suite going on board. On his coming along side, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, (to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the pier-head.) This closed the scene."

New-York, August 19, 1824.

Arrived at the N York City Hall, the General was conducted by the committee to the common council chamber, where the corporation were assembled. The members of the common council rose at his entrance, and upon being presented by the chairman, Alderman Zabriskie, to the mayor, his honour addressed him in the following speech:

"GENERAL—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honoured and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remain, have not forgotten, and their posterity will never forget, the YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN *who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune and his exertions to their cause—who exposed his life*—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and the exertions you made to obtain them, that *you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs when it seemed almost hopeless*—that you shared in the dangers, privations and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honoured Parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow-citizens of New York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiments of the whole people of the United States, I repeat your welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add, that the moment of my life, to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a Nation's gratitude."

GEN. LA FAYETTE'S ANSWER.

"SIR: While I am so affectionately received by the Citizens of New-York, and their worthy Representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence, the recollection of the many respected friends and companions, no longer to be found in this land, the pleasure to recognize those who have survived; this immense concourse of a free Republican population who so kindly welcome me, the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National Navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted Sons of America. I am proud also to add, that upwards of 40 years ago, I was particularly honoured with the freedom of this City. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion, and respect."

The General and his son were then introduced to the members of the common council individually. The General attended by the common council and a number of the military and naval officers who accompanied him, then retired from the common council chamber to the platform in front of the City Hall, where they received the marching salute from the troops. They then retired to the portrait room in the hall, where refreshments were provided, and where the officers of artillery who had been on duty and a number of citizens were presented to him. The common council then attended him to the city hotel, where rooms had been fitted up for his reception—here they dined together. In giving the above account, we are aware that to those who witnessed the scene, it will appear cold and inanimate. The picture must want that life and interest which warmed the bosoms of the participators when they reflected to whom these honours were given—that it was to a man who in his youth devoted his life and fortune in the cause of our country—who willingly shed his blood in the acquirement of its independence, and through all the desponding scenes of the revolution never forsook the side of his and our country's father, the beloved Washington.

At the dinner mentioned above, in which the General and corporation participated, we understand several toasts were drank, a part of which will be found on an inner page.

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art:

PLEASE TO TAKE A SEAT, SIR.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Canadian Times, dated Yamaska Mountains, July 31.

Remarkable Leap.—About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 24th July, as several persons were returning home to this place from the Circuit Court at St. Denis, in carts, and were passing over Jean Bte Denouville's Bridge across Yamaska River, the horse in the forward cart sheering a little to the right, the end of the axletree struck against the railing of the bridge which caused the cart to stop suddenly; the persons being fatigued with the journey and travelling all night, were a little drowsy at the time; the hat of Mr Lorenzo Wells, who was sitting on the right side of the cart fell off, and between sleeping and waking he leaped suddenly from his cart to recover his hat, and jumped fairly over the railing of the bridge about twenty-five feet into the rapids of the river below. Being very athletic, and a shoemaker by trade, and much used to sitting, he had the good fortune to seat himself very easily in a small basin of water, about thirty inches deep, and just wide enough to receive him, surrounded by sharp cragged rocks on all sides.

His flight was sudden, and it being very dark, the other gentleman in the cart was totally at a loss to know where he was; whether he had like Elijah of old in passing the river Jordan suddenly ascended, or had fallen like Lucifer son of the morning; but Mr. Wells not leaving his mantle behind him, nor a double portion of his spirit, as the old Patriarch did, and the other gentleman not seeing any chariot and horses of fire, called out very audibly, "Wells where are you?" When he (Mr. Wells) vociferated from his seat below, "here I am under the bridge, and am not dead yet!"—He was immediately got out but soon fainted; a Surgeon was immediately called, and after proper treatment W. has nearly recovered. A very singular fact is that his skin was not broken, except a small scratch on one finger—and in his side-pocket he had a looking glass about ten inches square, which was not injured!

A rising Cow.—A few evenings since a large cow found her way into the fourth story of Yale College, to the great amusement of many students. On the following morning the cow at one window and the boys on all sides, appeared to be eagerly engaged in surveying the scenery of the surrounding country. At about noon the cow *graduated*, and without knowing exactly how she entered college, those who saw her exit, readily concluded that her *salutatory* could not have equalled her *valedictory* performance.—*Reg.*

Proof that the law can pay a debt.—An eminent lawyer went into the shop of a gentleman in Boston, who was in partnership with his brother-in-law, and inquired for some waist-coats. A number of elegant patterns were thrown on the counter, and after looking at them for a moment, the lawyer pleasantly observed he should like to take one of them if he would take his pay in *law*. "You may take one if you please," replied the gentleman, "and pay my brother-in-*law*."—*Com. Gaz.*

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt? H. w Book iii 24.

Advice is often ill received; and sometimes because those who give it assume airs of superiority. Indeed it is difficult to give advice without giving offence, *since the advised is indirectly told that he knows less of his business than another*—a circumstance which may indeed be true when the advised is warmly engaged in controversy, and the adviser a cool and impartial spectator.

Yet this difficulty, which exists under the most favorable circumstances, is much enhanced when the common inclination to outrank our neighbors is not kept within proper bounds by the understanding.

To give advice is an employment of our faculties for others when they should use their own; it is a manifestation of real advantage over them; and *it is seldom found that any advantages are enjoyed with that moderation which the uncertainty of all human good so powerfully enforces;* The adviser, therefore, may justly suspect, that he has inflamed the opposition which he laments by arrogance and superciliousness. He may suspect, but needs not hastily to condemn himself, for he can rarely be certain that the softest language or most humble diffidence would have escaped resentment; since scarcely any degree of circumspection can prevent or obviate the rage with which the slothful, the impotent, and the unsuccessful, vent their discontent upon those that excel them. Modesty itself, if it is praised, will be envied; and there are minds so impatient of inferiority, that their gratitude is a species of revenge, and they return benefits, not because recompence is a pleasure, but because obligation is a pain.

But though truth and virtue are thus frequently defeated by pride, obstinacy, or folly, we are not allowed to desert them; for whoever can furnish arms which they hitherto have not employed, may enable them to gain some hearts which would have resisted any other method of attack. *Every man of genius has some arts of fixing the attention peculiar to himself, by which, honestly exerted, he may benefit mankind;* for the arguments for purity of life fail of their due influence, not because they have been considered and confuted, but because they have been passed over without consideration. *To the position of Tully, that if Virtue could be seen, she must be loved, may be added, that if Truth could be heard, she must be obeyed.*

R. 87. DR. S. JOHNSON, &c.

THE GARDEN OF HOPE.

An extract from the 67th Rambler written by Dr. Johnson, shows in a pleasing way the difference between *the idle and diligent*—between *wishes and close calculations.*

I was in the garden of Hope, the daughter of Desire, and all those whom I saw thus tumultuously bustling round me were incited by the promises of Hope, and listening to seize the gifts which she held in her hand.

I turned my sight upward, and saw the goddess in the bloom of youth sitting on a throne: around her lay all the gifts of fortune, and all the blessings of life were spread abroad to view; she had a perpetual gaiety of aspect, and every one imagined that her smile, which was impartial and general, was directed to himself, and triumphed in his own superiority to others who had conceived the same confidence from the same mistake.

I then mounted an eminence, from which I had a more extensive view of the whole place, and could with less perplexity consider the different conduct of the crowd that filled it. From this station I observed that the entrance into the garden of Hope was by two gates, one of which was kept by Reason, and the other by Fancy. Reason was surly and scrupulous, and seldom turned the key without many interrogaries, and long hesitation: but Fancy was a kind and gentle portress, she held her gate wide open, and welcomed all equally to the district under her superintendence: so that the passage was crowded by all those who either feared the examination of Reason, or had been rejected by her.

From the gate of Reason there was a way to the throne of Hope, by a craggy, slippery, and winding path, called the Street of Difficulty, which those who entered with the permission of the guard endeavored to climb. But though they surveyed the way very carefully before they began to rise, and marked out the several stages of their progress, they commonly found unexpected obstacles, and were obliged frequently to stop on the sudden, where they imagined the way plain and even. A thousand intricacies embarrassed them, a thousand slips threw them back, and a thousand falls impeded their advance. So formidable were the dangers, and so frequent the miscarriages, that many returned from the first attempt, and many fainted in the midst of the way, and only a very small number were led up to the summit of Hope, by the hand of Fortitude. Of these few the greater part, when they had obtained the gift which Hope had promised them, regretted the labour which it cost, and felt in their success the regret of disappointment: the rest retired with their prize, and were led by Wisdom to the bowers of Content.

Turning then towards the gate of Fancy, I could find no way to the seat of Hope, but though she sat full in view, and held out her gifts with an air of invitation, which filled every heart with rapture, the mountain was, on that side, inaccessibly steep, but so channelled and shaded, that none perceived the impossibility of ascending it, but each imagined himself to have discovered a way to which the rest were strangers. Many expedients were indeed tried by this industrious tribe, of whom some were making themselves wings, which others were contriving to actuate by the perpetual motion. But with all their labour, and all their artifices, they never rose above the ground, or quickly fell back, nor ever approached the throne of Hope, but continued still to gaze at a distance, and laughed at the slow progress of those whom they saw toiling in the Streight of Difficulty.

Part of the favorites of Fancy, when they had entered the garden, without making, like the rest, an attempt to climb the mountain, turned immediately to the vale of Idleness, a calm and undisturbed retirement, from whence they could always have Hope in prospect, and to which they pleased themselves with believing that she intended speedily to descend. These were indeed scorned by all the rest; but they seemed very little affected by contempt, advice, or reproof, but were resolved to expect at ease the favor of the goddess.

Among this gay race I was wandering, and found them ready to answer all my questions, and willing to communicate their mirth: but turning round, I saw two dreadful monsters entering the vale, one of whom I knew to be Age, and the other Want. Sport and revelling were now at an end, and an universal shreik of affright and distress burst out and awaked me.

Exiles, the proverb says, subsist on Hope;
Delusive Hope still points to distant good,
To good that mocks approach.

There is no temper so generally indulged as hope; and it is well, for *hope is never in every condition.* It is, indeed, very fallacious, and promises what it seldom gives, but its promises are more valuable than the gifts of fortune, and it seldom frustrates us without assuring us of recompensing the delay by a greater bounty.

A *quiet and contented mind, is the supreme good;* the utmost felicity man is capable of in this world: the maintaining such an uninterrupted tranquillity of spirit, is the very crown and glory of wisdom.

Always be ready to do an act of kindness, when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige in turn.

Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed on a good model. This will save you much trouble, and in the end conduce greatly to your advantage.